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ABSTRACT

This report describes violations of Federal child labor laws. Included are statistics on illegal employment in 1969, according to region, age, school grade, and occupation. This document is a revision of ED 034 026. (BH)

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Working Children

a report on child labor

U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Wage and Labor Standards Administration
Wage and Hour Division

ED 048498

WORKING CHILDREN IN FY 1969

How The Federal Law Affects Them

Under the authority given in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the Public Contracts Act (PCA), the Wage and Hour Division (W&H) conducts investigations to determine compliance with the Federal child labor provisions.

These provisions set a basic 16 year minimum age for general employment and hazardous agricultural occupations; 18 for nonagricultural hazardous occupations; and 14 outside school hours in various nonmanufacturing, nonmining, and nonhazardous occupations for limited hours and under specified conditions of work. Also, youngsters under 16 may work on farms only outside school hours for the school district in which they are living while employed in nonhazardous farm jobs. These provisions apply when the youth are working in interstate commerce, producing goods for commerce, or in an enterprise engaged in interstate commerce.

The PCA minimum age of 16 for both boys and girls (the previous 18 year minimum age for girls was amended to 16 on April 19, 1969) applies to establishments with government contracts in excess of $10,000 for materials, supplies, articles, or equipment. The purpose of these standards is not to keep young people from working, but rather to be sure that the jobs in which they work do not adversely affect their physical development, expose them to physical injury, and interfere with their opportunity to obtain an education. Not all young people under 16 years of age enjoy the benefits of these child labor standards because of specific exemptions; i.e., the parental exemption, the exemption for newsboys, performers in theaters, and on radio and television, and exemptions from certain hazardous occupations in agriculture.

The Facts of the Case

This report describes the child labor findings for the period from June 21, 1968, through June 20, 1969. The findings are lower than in previous years, even though more youth are working, since W&H has been delegated enforcement responsibility for a number of additional labor laws and has concentrated on determining current compliance; accordingly, unless an investigation is made during the time when youngsters are currently working, past illegal employment may not be disclosed. In addition, amendments to certain of the nonagricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders

have legalized employment in occupations previously illegal for 16 and 17 year old minors.

The total of 10,070 youth under 18 found illegally employed in nonagricultural occupations included 46 working contrary to the child labor requirements of the PCA.

Of the above total, 4,790 were under 16 working excessive or illegal hours or in occupations not permitted by the Act or its regulations and 5,234 were 16 and 17 employed in violation of nonagricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders. (See Table A.)

Another 1,249 youngsters under 16 were illegally employed in agriculture; 1,177 during school hours in nonhazardous farm jobs and 72 in hazardous agricultural jobs. (See Table B.)

The Under 16 Work in Business and Industry

During fiscal year 1969, nearly 48% (4,790) of the youth found illegally employed were under 16 working during school hours, over 3 hours daily and 18 hours weekly when school was in session, over 8 hours daily and 40 hours weekly in nonschool periods, or in jobs not permitted under Child Labor Regulation No. 3.

Even though the workweek is predominantly 35 to 40 hours in our economy, youngsters under 16 were found working excessive daily and weekly hours. A 14 year old girl in a laundry pick-up station worked 13 hours a day in a 78 hour workweek during the summer vacation. She worked 4 hours a day, 24 hours a week during school weeks. A 14 year old janitor worked from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. during school hours, stripping and waxing floors, washing windows, and the like, in manufacturing plants. The FLSA specifies that minors under 16 may not work in manufacturing occupations or in and about establishments where manufacturing takes place.

Grocery stores and supermarkets frequently worked the young teenager for many hours; in several cases, 14 and 15 year old boys worked as much as 60 hours a week during vacation and often worked 10 to 12 hours on Saturdays. Some were found employed 32 to 34 hours a week during school weeks.

Restaurants also tend to employ youthful workers for long hours. In different places, a number of 14 and 15 year old busboys were found working to 10 p.m., and as much as 8 hours on a school day. No minor under 16 may work after 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) or more than 3 hours on a school day outside school hours.

In one restaurant, several 15 year olds, one of whom was a cook, worked alternate 5 to 8 p.m. and 5 to 12 p.m. schedules during school weeks.

Many times youngsters under 16 were found employed in nursing homes for long hours. In one such case, 11 boys and girls aged

14 and 15 worked as much as 54 hours a week; 8½ or 9½ hour days was the rule, often starting at 6:45 a.m. In another nursing home, 12 youngsters, some as young as 13 years old, worked long and late hours during school weeks.

Compliance officers found 806 youngsters under 14 working illegally, 54 of whom were 9 years old or under. Most were working in retail trade (234), manufacturing (176), construction (126), and service industries (108).

The very young were found in all types of illegal occupations; eleven children, age 9 or younger, were employed in toy, sporting, and athletic goods manufacturing, and six more worked in construction. Four children, ranging from 9 to 14, worked in a freezing plant doing clean-up work in the processing area. A 12 year old boy in the plant operated a forklift and, in addition, worked up to 15½ hours in one day. An 18 year minimum age applies to operating a forklift since the operator is not only susceptible to falling objects, but must be able to judge distance, calculate the weight and balance of a load, and maneuver this unwieldy equipment.

An 8 and an 11 year old stapled and packaged mooching rigs in a fish tackle plant. In a similar place, 5 youngsters, 11 through 13, did hook flying for a fish establishment.

A cleaning outfit had hired an 8 year old girl to clean up the shop and to prepare clothes hangers. Seventeen children, as young as 7 and the oldest only 14, delivered advertising circulars for a chain grocery store.

A University used 56 children, ranging from 13 to 15, for excessive daily and weekly hours and after 9 p.m. in summer and after 7 p.m. during school periods as kitchen helpers, cleaning floors and the like. Some also operated elevators, an occupation requiring an 18 year minimum age if the elevator was not an automatic type, and 16 if it was, under Hazardous Occupations Order No. 7.

They Also Do Hazardous Jobs

A total of 6,247 youth under 18 were employed in industrial occupations declared hazardous. (See Table E.) Over a thousand of them were under 16 doing work covered by the seventeen Hazardous Occupations Orders; jobs for which an 18 year minimum age is set.

A demolition firm had used twelve children, of whom three were only 11 years old, in cleaning and stacking bricks at a building site which was being wrecked. Any demolition worker under 18 is covered by Hazardous Occupations Order No. 15.

A slaughterhouse employed a 12 year old to operate a power-driven packing machine and grinder in its meat market, which is contrary to Hazardous Occupations Order No. 10. This youngster often worked to 11 p.m.

Seven minors, three of whom were 13, 14, and 15 respectively, assembled wood pallets with air staple guns in a sawmill. This is contrary to Hazardous Occupations Order No. 5, as well as a violation for youngsters under 16 employed in manufacturing. A 15 year old sewer digger was working in violation of Regulation 3 requiring a 16 year minimum age for working on a construction site and Hazardous Occupations Order No. 17 for excavation work.

Business Can Be Dangerous

The W&H Division does not collect comprehensive data on accidents to young workers. However, most of the following information was obtained by Compliance Officers (CO) in connection with investigations being made or is based on newspaper reports forwarded from the field. During the past fiscal year a large number of nonagricultural accidents were reported.

Several youths working on construction jobs were either fatally or seriously injured.

Illegally employed youths in construction accidents included a 15 year old who was buried at the bottom of a 21 foot sewer ditch when a 15 foot section of bank gave way. An air pocket and the partially completed sewer line supplied him with oxygen and kept him alive during the almost three hours he was buried (HO No. 17 and CL Reg. 3 violations). A 13 year old boy working with his father, a tile setter, on the construction of an apartment building fell to his death from a balcony. Two other sons, under 16, had also previously worked as their father's helpers though the father was not the owner of the company. Child Labor Regulation No. 3 does not permit youngsters under 16 to work on construction sites, except in work not covered by Hazardous Occupations Orders when the parent is sole owner of the business.

A 17 year old truck helper was killed while throwing off telephone poles while he was working for a construction company. A 15 year old boy was working with him on the rear of the same truck doing the same work. HO No. 2 permits 16 and 17 year olds to ride only in the cab. While working for a ready-mix concrete company, a 16 year old truck driver was killed in a truck accident. Youth 16 and 17 may drive motor vehicles if such driving is "incidental and occasional" to the minor's employment and other specific conditions are met.

Six elevator fatalities and one serious injury were reported during the past fiscal year. In Massachusetts, three separate freight elevator accidents were reported in less than three months. In one, a 15 year old boy was crushed when the lower part of his body caught between the elevator and the floor. He had accidentally pulled the cable down which caused the elevator to rise when

he had wanted it to descend. He tried to boost himself onto the rising elevator and was crushed to death. In the second accident, a 15 year old boy, on his first day of work as a freight elevator operator, died when his right arm and leg were crushed between the elevator and the second floor. He had been hired to work from 4 p.m. to 10:15 p.m. This violated Child Labor Regulation No. 3 standards for the employment of 14 and 15 year old minors after 7 p.m., as well as the 18 year minimum age for operating freight elevators in Hazardous Occupations Order No. 7. In the third accident, a 16 year old was found lying on the first floor with his head over the open elevator shaft. It was believed that the boy strangled when the back of his shirt caught under the head of a screw holding the toe plate to the first floor.

The three elevator fatalities in New Jersey and nearby Philadelphia occurred within a period of two days. A 16 year old stock boy in New Jersey was crushed to death when he jumped onto a moving freight elevator. Employed part-time, he was sent to the second floor to get a piece of glass for a customer and was heard screaming a few minutes later. Two boys had been killed in separate accidents in Philadelphia on September 26. One fell down a shaft and the other was crushed when he climbed out of the safety hatch of a stalled elevator.

In a power saw accident, a 16 year old boy was severely injured when the hand-held saw he was using slipped out of his hand, cutting his thigh. Only promptly administered first-aid saved him from bleeding to death. He was hospitalized for several months.

Down on the Farm

The youngsters found illegally employed on the farm were in two categories: those under 16 employed during school hours in nonhazardous farm jobs and those under 16 employed in hazardous agricultural occupations at any time. In the latter case, the most frequently violated occupations covered by the Interim Hazardous Occupations Order in Agriculture were those under item 5, operating, driving, or riding on a tractor or attaching or detaching an implement or power-take-off unit to or from such tractor while the motor was running, which accounted for 61 minors. None of these youngsters had qualified for the 4-H Club exemption.

The following chart describes the findings in the hazardous farm occupations:

Hazardous agricultural occupations	Number of Minors	
	During School hours	Outside School hours
Total employed in violation of one or more hazardous agricultural occupations[1]	14	58
Handling or applying pesticides, including equipment used in application or mixing (item no. 1)		1
Working as driver of a bus (item no. 4)	2	2
Operating, driving, or riding on a tractor or attaching-detaching implements or PTO unit while the motor is running (item no. 5)	8	53
Operating or unclogging a power-driven combine, field baler, hay conditioner, corn-picker, forage harvester, or vegetable harvester (item no. 8)	4	1
Operating, feeding, or unclogging power-driven stationary baler, thresher, huller, feed grinder, chopper, silo filler, or crop dryer (item no. 9)		3

[1] An unduplicated count of the number of minors employed in violation of one or more Hazardous Occupations Orders.

Farms continued to employ many young children during school hours, thus, interfering with their opportunities for an education. During the past fiscal year, 182 (almost 15%) of the illegally employed minors on farms were 9 years of age and under; 589 (47%) were between 10 and 13 years old; 478 (38%) were 14 and 15. (See Table B.)

The 1,249 youngsters under 16 found working illegally in agriculture in fiscal year 1969 represents a decrease of 306 from fiscal year 1968. It is difficult to make meaningful comparisons due to the multitude of factors having an impact on the program, such as weather conditions, harvest periods, mechanization, attitudes of parents, farmers, school and community people, legal actions, previous investigations, other enforcement responsibilities; all of which vary from one area to another.

One factor which affected practically every region was the increase in farm mechanization. For some years this has affected child labor in the cotton fields, sugar beet and potato harvesting. This year machines to harvest cherries, cucumbers, onions, apples, and melons have been developed. As a consequence, more minors were found illegally employed in picking tomatoes than in any other single crop exceeding the next crop, cotton, by almost 200; there were 450 picking tomatoes to 255 picking cotton. Also prior to 1968, illegally employed local children predominated; the pattern has changed with migrant children making up almost half of those found working illegally.

Another factor is a growing change in attitude toward education in farm areas, particularly with regard to migrants. In some parts of the country, crop vacations have been discontinued. Also there seems to be more emphasis in enrolling migrant children in regular schools with some schools assuming the costs of food and books for them. Some migrant children are included in Head Start programs. Special school lunches are sometimes provided migrant children and, frequently, visiting teachers encourage enrollment. In one place, the Compliance Officer (CO) found children working because school busses were not provided for the 2 miles distance between the labor camp and the schools. The visiting teacher promised the CO that she would talk with the parents to try to solve the problem.

High on the list of reasons mentioned for the decrease in violations was the work done by W&H in the past, including investigations, court action, holding crew leaders accountable, and a strong information program. The latter has increased cooperation with such groups as growers associations, migrant action program groups, schools, and canners. Also State Employment Security Agencies responded to efforts to get material to prospective employers and workers, and generally held to age standards in placing young people on farms.

The cooperative program developed by W&H with the Federal Extension Service and the Office of Information of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in supplying quantities of Child Labor Bulletin No. 102 to County Agricultural Extension Agents in connection with the 4-H Club exemption and in getting "Back to School" material to over 800 farm journals, newspapers, and magazines reached farmers directly all over the country. In addition, the regional staff used many channels in distributing materials locally, including speaking before farm employee, as well as employer, groups.

It has been found that while a strong information program is essential, it can not do the job alone without continued investigative activity for, as a number of farmers have said, they can't comply with the child labor standards applicable in agricultural employment unless their neighbors do also.

A basic reason for child labor provisions in agriculture is to provide farm youth with an opportunity to get an education. This is why the Act specifies that they may work "outside school hours for the school district where such employee is living while he is so employed." Data on grade levels for youngsters found employed illegally verify the need for this provision. During the past fiscal year, out of 1,193 youngsters for whom last grade completed was reported, 22 had never attended school. A total of 707 youngsters, or 59%, were in grades below normal for their age.

At age 14, 69% were in lower grades and, at 15, 77% were below normal. (See Table C.)

The situation for migrant children was consistently worse, with 434, or 72%, out of the 598 for whom last grade completed was reported in grades below normal. At 14 years old, 87% of the reported migrants were below their normal grade and, at 15 years of age, the percentage was 88. (See Table D.)

Agriculture Ties as Second Most Hazardous

In 1968 there were 2,600 accidental work deaths in agriculture out of a total of 220,000 disabling injuries which again placed agriculture as the third most hazardous occupation after mining and construction, thus reports the National Safety Council Accident Facts in its 1969 Edition. These figures exclude home accidents while doing light farm chores.

This edition also summarized farm accident studies conducted in Ohio and Michigan during 1967 and 1968 which showed that 1 in 6 farm families in Ohio and 1 in 7.6 in Michigan had an injury requiring medical attention and time off from work; that 15% in Ohio and 21% in Michigan required hospitalization; that days lost per accident were 10.6 in Ohio and 15.5 in Michigan; and that the cost per accident was $218 in Ohio and $238 in Michigan.

The Michigan study showed that male hired laborers had the highest farmwork injury rate of 34.7 injuries per million manhours worked and of those injured, 1% were between 5 and 14 years old and another 4% were aged 15 to 24; although hired labor accounted for only 14.4% of the injured farm labor force. Of the family labor injured, over 5% were aged 5 to 14 and another 11% plus, aged 15 to 24. Farmwork is indeed dangerous for the young laborer.

An Iowa study of farm injuries resulting in amputations, previously reported by the National Safety Council, revealed that rotary power lawn mowers and corn pickers caused most injuries. Of the machinery accidents, half occurred in the course of work and three-fourths of these involved tractors.

The hazards inherent in tractors were evident in the farm accidents reported by the Wage and Hour staff. During FY-1969, tractors continued to be a major cause of serious farm accidents.

In a freak accident, a 13 year old boy was instantly killed when he was dragged by a tractor wheel into brush clippers. He and a 13 year old friend had jumped off the overheated tractor he was operating when it sprayed them with hot water. The boy was killed when he tried to jump back onto the tractor as it headed for a pond.

Another 13 year old suffered a collapsed lung, rib fracture and broken hip when the tractor he was driving rolled over as he was

making a turn on the side of a hill. His 8 year old brother who was riding with him escaped with bruises.

In another tractor accident, a 14 year old was crushed against a tree when the tractor he was operating rolled over. And a 15 year old died of a skull fracture when the tractor he was driving tipped over.

A 15 year old, who had been grinding and mixing hog feed, died when the belt of the power-take-off on a large farm tractor caught and whipped him around, crushing his head.

Riding on farm equipment is often hazardous. A 12 year old, riding on the second of two hay wagons pulled by a tractor, was killed when he fell beneath the wheels of the first wagon. Another rider, a 7 year old, was killed instantly when he fell from the tractor on which he was riding into the path of a rotary mower. The tractor was being operated by a 14 year old boy who was pulling a weed cutter.

Accidents on a grandfather's farm resulted in a 10 year old losing his left arm when he fell onto the top row of the cutter blades of an auger wagon while riding on his grandfather's tractor. In the other case, a 13 year old was killed on his step-grandfather's farm when the tractor overturned and crushed him. And a 13 year old boy died in a tractor accident on his brother-in-law's farm.

The 13 year old son of a sharecropper was killed on a beef cattle ranch by the overturning of the tractor he was operating for the owner.

Other farm accidents were just as tragic. A 14 year old, in Nebraska, suffocated when he was pulled under by a flow of fertilizer from a railroad car which he was helping to unload. He and several other youths had crawled through to the top of the car to start the flow.

The increasing use of chemicals in agriculture is a growing hazard. In Texas, for example, 23 migrant workers, some as young as 12 years old, were hospitalized due to contact with insecticide spray. The present HO/A sets a 16 year minimum age for handling or applying such chemicals.

For Mutual Protection — Employment and Age Certificates

Though not required under the Fair Labor Standards Act, employers are encouraged to request employment or age certificates for each employed minor under 19 as proof that the minor is at least the minimum age for the occupation in which he is being employed. By so doing, the employer may protect himself from unintentional violation of the Acts, as well as protect the minor from illegal employment.

In the four States in which Federal Certificates of Age are issued, Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas, a total of 30,270 were issued in FY 1969, or an increase of nearly 14 percent over the previous fiscal year; 70.6 percent (21,377) were issued to 16 and 17 year old youth.

Through an agreement with 45 States, D.C. and Puerto Rico, State Employment and Age Certificates are accepted as proof of age under the Acts. Special arrangements for proof of age have been made in Alaska. The number of State certificates issued was not available but, if the rate of increase in Federal certificates is an indication, it is likely that close to one million nine hundred thousand were issued.

The steady increase of Federal certificates issued, which has almost doubled in five years (16,128 were issued in FY 1964), coincides with the increase in the number of youth being employed each year and continued efforts to apprise employers of the certification program.

Legal Cases — The Force in Enforcement

Child labor violations which were flagrant or repeated or both, resulted in the filing of 97 civil cases during the past fiscal year. During this same period, 99 civil actions, some of which were filed in other years, were closed, with 75 judgments for the Secretary, 18 stipulations for future compliance and 6 voluntary dismissals.

It has been found that litigation has a most salutary effect on compliance not only in informing the public of the existence and force of the Act but in convincing the recalcitrant of the error of his ways.

To illustrate, legal action was filed in June 1969 against two farmers, brothers-in-law, who persistently employed minors under 16 in violation of the child labor law. The most recent investigation resulted in finding 12 minors under 16 on one farm and 4 on the other. These farms had been investigated twice before, with substantial violations found each time. Attempts had also been made to evade the minimum wage provided by the Act by an evasive leasing agreement in alternate years.

In another suit filed in Federal court against a food service company, the firm was charged with illegal employment of 75 minors under 16 for excessive daily and weekly hours when school was in session, as well as for failure to pay minimum and overtime wages to 478 employees.

One firm, which had been checked several times, was still in violation of minimum wage, overtime, and record keeping, as well as child labor provisions. The owner expressed contempt for the law, making comments such as "the Labor Department could go soak

its head." This printing outfit, which prepared and distributed, as well as printed, handbills and other advertising material, had hired a number of minors under 14 to distribute these handbills. Pay records often showed only a gross sum for distribution employees, with no indication of hours worked or rate of pay. Where piece rates were shown, they were ¾¢ per handbill which amounted to about 80¢ an hour. Legal action was instituted in October 1968, and the case was closed in favor of the Secretary in March 1969.

A refrigerator company which sold and serviced major electrical appliances hired a number of young people under 18 as helpers and also drivers on trucks to make pick-ups and deliveries. The company's attorney and the owner were obstructive and used delaying action throughout the investigation. The records were falsified to show straight and overtime pay, when straight time only was paid for all hours worked, for 40 of the employees involved. In December 1968, the case was closed with a judgment for the Secretary.

Legal action resulted when a farmer raising strawberries for a canning company was found in willful violation by employing minors aged 7, 9, and 11 years old during school hours in a second investigation in May 1969. Though the farmer had agreed to comply at the time of the first investigation, he not only continued to work young children while school was in session but also threatened the CO when the latter sought his agreement to comply.

Getting the Message Across

As indicated previously, an important aspect of the child labor program is informational in character and, during the past year, included cooperation with the Vocational Education Division, U.S. Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare explaining the provisions of the FLSA as applied to student-learners. A special publication, Highlights of the FLSA as it Relates to Cooperative Vocational Education Programs, was prepared and an initial 3,000 copies furnished for use at the nine seminars held by the Office of Education on the effect of the 1968 amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963. W&H staff were invited to serve as resource people at each of the seminars. This Highlights became so popular that large quantities, necessitating a reprint, have been requested from a number of schools, and it is now a regular publication.

In addition to the educational activities already described in this report on child labor in agriculture, the annual back-to-school push resulted in the distribution and use of press releases, radio spots, and radio interview material, some specifically geared

to farm communities where the young often leave school before graduation.

Broad distribution through all communication media was made of modifications in Hazardous Occupations No. 2 effective September 5, 1968, and exemptions to the Hazardous Occupations Order in Agriculture made in June 1968 and June 1969 for special 4-H courses and vocational agriculture courses respectively. In addition, Child Labor Bulletin No. 101 was extensively revised, as were other publications, to incorporate changes in child labor standards and was sent to a wide range of interested persons and organizations who have requested such materials.

The report on child labor findings for fiscal years 1967 and 1968, "Working Children," was prepared and sent to State Labor Departments, trade unions, youth agencies, civic and church groups, state committees on youth, and other interested groups, resulting in newspaper articles and a pickup by the AFL–CIO for a network radio interview and nationwide stories in union publications. This report is the only source of current data on the subject available. Many school and public libraries, including 30 libraries through the library services of the Library of Congress, asked for materials prepared by W&H as a principal source of current information on working children and the federal child labor standards.

Through annual fact sheets and reports on child labor findings, such libraries remain up-to-date resources for students doing school reports, as well as providing background data for studies. Also teachers who find them helpful in their social science or labor relations courses frequently request multiple copies.

Materials and data on employment of minors in agriculture were supplied on request to the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor for the preparation of their annual report on the Migratory Farm Labor Problem. In addition, the Division's representative on the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth stimulated a program on migratory labor and its effect on children. The panel members included several authorities on the subject. Field staff were also very active addressing community action groups and migratory workers on the how and why of child labor law as its affects migrants and where they could get help, as well as alerting other types of organizations, both employer and employee oriented, to the child labor story.

As a result of cooperation with State Labor Departments and business and union organizations, materials on the Federal child labor standards as modified were sent out by groups such as the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the Youth Commission of Louisville, the Vocational Education Dvisision of the Ohio De-

partment of Education, and others. And W&H officials worked closely in an advisory capacity with officials in several States who were working to modify State child labor standards.

Both Washington and field staff discussed the application of the child labor standards and their implications in general youth employment or in specific situations with a number of newspapers and national and local magazines.

TABLE A

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED (NONFARM) UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AND THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1969

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed			
	Total FLSA	Under 16 yrs. old FLSA	16-17 yrs. old in haz. occs.	PCA only Girls 16-17
All regions	[1]10,024	[1]4,790	[1]5,234	[2]46
Atlanta	940	518	422	
Florida	358	224	134	
Georgia	259	148	111	
North Carolina	234	79	155	
South Carolina	89	67	22	
Birmingham	860	425	435	2
Alabama	167	87	80	2
Arkansas	262	86	176	
Louisiana	258	154	104	
Mississippi	173	98	75	
Boston	320	199	121	1
Connecticut	9	1	8	
Maine	26	19	7	
Massachusetts	99	62	37	1
New Hampshire	127	76	51	
Rhode Island	49	34	15	
Vermont	10	7	3	
Chicago	1,464	669	795	
Illinois	327	127	200	
Indiana	164	89	75	
Michigan	369	149	220	
Minnesota	32	20	12	
Ohio	468	242	226	
Wisconsin	104	42	62	
Dallas	2,572	1,263	1,309	2
New Mexico	58	35	23	
Oklahoma	254	86	168	
Texas	2,260	1,142	1,118	2

TABLE A—Continued

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED (NONFARM) UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AND THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1969

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed			
	Total FLSA	Under 16 yrs. old FLSA	16-17 yrs. old in haz. occs.	PCA only Girls 16-17
Kansas City	866	412	454	1
Colorado	71	26	45	
Iowa	80	35	45	
Kansas	170	83	87	
Missouri	277	109	168	1
Montana	23	10	13	
Nebraska	86	63	23	
North Dakota	27	10	17	
South Dakota	5	2	3	
Utah	114	65	49	
Wyoming	13	9	4	
Nashville	704	317	387	
Kentucky	169	73	96	
Tennessee	244	128	116	
Virginia	207	86	121	
West Virginia	84	30	54	
New York City	793	191	602	10
New Jersey	649	113	536	4
New York	144	78	66	6
Philadelphia	489	334	155	26
Delaware	11	8	3	
D. C.	3	3	—	
Maryland	86	60	26	2
Pennsylvania	389	263	126	24
San Francisco	935	392	543	3
Alaska	1	—	1	
Arizona	35	22	13	
California	669	297	372	
Hawaii	12	4	8	
Idaho	9	3	6	
Nevada	27	22	5	
Oregon	100	16	84	3
Washington	82	28	54	
Caribbean	81	70	11	1
Puerto Rico	74	63	11	1
Virgin Island	7	7	—	

[1] Excludes minors illegally employed under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act only.
[2] Illegally employed prior to amendment to PCA, Sect. 1(d), effective April 19, 1969, changing minimum age to 16 for girls. There were no violations of the 16 year minimum age for boys or girls.

TABLE B

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED ON FARMS, FISCAL YEAR 1969

Region and State	Farms investigated	No. of farms in violation	Minors under 16 illegally employed			
			Total	14–15 yrs. old	10–13 yrs. old	9 yrs. old or under
All regions	2,225	487	1,249	478	589	182
Atlanta	215	23	78	25	31	22
Florida		9	37	8	15	14
Georgia		8	27	15	8	4
North Carolina		5	9	1	5	3
South Carolina		1	5	1	3	1
Birmingham	349	123	284	89	159	36
Alabama		63	111	24	81	6
Arkansas		16	44	22	20	2
Louisiana		11	24	6	14	4
Mississippi		33	105	37	44	24
Boston	100	8	25	8	14	3
Maine		8	25	8	14	3
Chicago	368	121	387	136	194	57
Illinois		4	8	6	2	0
Indiana		18	40	19	18	3
Michigan		12	30	19	6	5
Minnesota		3	11	8	3	0
Ohio		76	274	77	154	43
Wisconsin		8	24	7	11	6
Dallas	177	48	91	54	34	3
Oklahoma		5	9	8	1	0
Texas		43	82	46	33	3
Kansas City	336	75	210	102	80	28
Colorado		44	113	66	37	10
Iowa		1	1	1	0	0
Kansas		2	2	2	0	0
Missouri		3	9	8	1	0
Nebraska		6	10	4	5	1
North Dakota		3	3	3	0	0
South Dakota		4	4	3	1	0
Utah		12	68	15	36	17
Nashville	275	30	60	22	30	8
Kentucky		1	1	1	0	0
Tennessee		25	50	15	27	8
Virginia		4	9	6	3	0
New York City	48	3	4	3	1	0
New Jersey		1	1	1	0	0
New York		2	3	2	1	0
Philadelphia	81	6	9	7	2	0
Delaware		1	1	1	0	0
Maryland		3	4	3	1	0
Pennsylvania		2	4	3	1	0
San Francisco	143	12	26	5	14	7
Arizona		3	8	1	5	2
California		9	18	4	9	5
Caribbean	133	38	75	27	30	18
Puerto Rico		38	75	27	30	18

TABLE C

MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND SCHOOL GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1969 [a]

Age	Present or last grade attended													Below normal grade for age	
	Total all grades[b]	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval
Total, all years	1,193	22	57	95	121	139	172	229	158	119	59	18	4	707	59
5 years	3	3												0	0
6 years	15	10	4	1										0	0
7 years	39	2	22	13	2									2	5
8 years	58	3	16	24	12	3								19	33
9 years	61		5	21	15	16	4							26	43
10 years	96		6	14	23	23	18	12						43	45
11 years	109		2	9	20	28	25	23	2					59	54
12 years	174	1		2	25	27	47	48	19	5				102	59
13 years	190	1		6	11	23	34	51	45	19				126	66
14 years	205		1	5	4	11	25	50	46	37	22	4		142	69
15 years	243	2	1		9	8	19	45	46	58	37	14	4	188	77

[a] Fifty-six illegally employed minors were omitted because no school information was available.

[b] The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. Based on the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U. S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2nd grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

Source: Wage and Hour Division, Office of Research and Legislative Analysis, Division of Statistics.

TABLE D

NONLOCAL MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND SCHOOL GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1969 [a]

Age	Present or last grade attended													Below normal grade for age	
	Total all grades[b]	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval
Total, all years	598	14	44	54	82	76	89	115	72	38	10	3	1	434	72
5 years	2	2												0	0
6 years	9	8	1											0	0
7 years	27	2	17	6	2									2	7
8 years	30	1	15	9	5									16	53
9 years	30		4	15	6	5								19	63
10 years	58		5	13	19	14	6	1						37	64
11 years	54		1	6	17	16	12	2						40	74
12 years	90			2	19	19	27	19	4					67	74
13 years	85			2	8	15	16	25	16	3				66	78
14 years	103			1	2	5	20	37	25	12	1			90	87
15 years	110	1	1		4	2	8	31	27	23	9	3	1	97	88

Note: Nonlocal minors are those who do not return to their permanent homes each day.

[a] Twenty-five illegally employed minors were omitted because no school information was available.

[b] The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. Based on the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U. S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 years is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2nd grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

Source: Wage and Hour Division, Office of Research and Legislative Analysis, Division of Statistics.

TABLE E

MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN VIOLATION OF HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS ORDERS, ISSUED UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1969

Hazardous occupations order violated	Number of minors involved
Total employed in violation of one or more hazardous occupations orders[a]	6,247
Manufacturing or storage occupations involving explosives (order No. 1)	58
Motor-vehicle driver and helper (order No. 2)	3,192
Coal mine occupations (order No. 3)	4
Logging and sawmilling occupations (order No. 4)	94
Power-driven woodworking machines occupations (order No. 5)	333
Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations (order No. 6)	3
Power-driven hoisting apparatus occupations (order No. 7)	1,254
Power-driven metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines occupations (order No. 8)	167
Occupations in mining, other than coal (order No. 9)	8
Occupations involving slaughtering, meat packing or processing, or rendering (order No. 10)	473
Power-driven bakery machines occupations (order No. 11)	93
Power-driven paper-products machines (order No. 12)	95
Occupations in the manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products (order No. 13)	20
Occupations involving the operation of circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears (order No. 14)	253
Occupations in wrecking, demolition and shipbreaking operation (order No. 15)	102
Occupations in roofing operations (order No. 16)	343
Occupations in excavation operations (order No. 17)	73

a Represents an unduplicated count of the number of minors employed in violation of one or more hazardous occupations orders.

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